

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	USSR	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Coaxial Cable Used for Television Service in the USSR	DATE DISTR.	29 May 1953
		NO. OF PAGES	2
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT	
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	

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This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. Coaxial cable used in the Moscow television center was the same as the Siemens cable and was delivered in large spools, each containing approximately 200 or 300 meters of cable. The cable was available with impedances of 70 or 150 ohms. The 70 ohm cable had a solid dielectric while the 150 ohm cable had an air dielectric (the first sketch on page 2 shows the latter type). The diameter of the inside conductor was approximately 1 to 1.5 millimeters, and the outside conductor was 7 to

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STATE	#X	ARMY	#X	NAVY	#X	AIR	#X	FBI		AEC					
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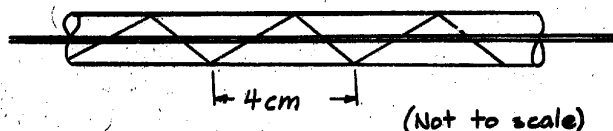
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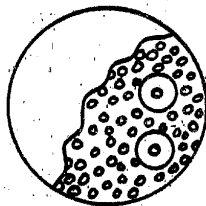
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8 millimeters, with outside copper sheathing. The dielectric may have been Polystyrol [redacted]

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2. [redacted] there was an adequate supply of good quality cable for work at the television center. Multiconductor cables, similar to an RCA type having about 20 conductors (0.5 mm. in diameter), and which could be ordered with varying numbers of coaxial conductors, were difficult to obtain. (The sketch below shows the type of cable referred to.)



3. [redacted] approximately 20 kilometers of coaxial cable were used in the construction of the Moscow television center. Any cable that was left over from a spool was used as patch cable, and no cable was ever wasted.

4. Coaxial cables in the USSR were described in handbooks, which were used in technical schools and which could be purchased in any bookshop. [redacted] A typical cable marking was RKS, followed by a number.

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5. Coaxial cable was not used to link remote broadcasting points in Moscow to the studios. Link relay stations were used for this purpose. [redacted] one such link existed between the center and the football field station.

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[redacted] there is at present only one such coaxial cable line, made of cable removed from Germany, which runs between Moscow and Leningrad. It is an underground cable.

6. Iconoscopes, cameras, and the like did not have list prices, since each piece was individually made. Monetary considerations seemed to be of no concern in the construction of the Moscow television center. [redacted] millions of Soviet rubles went into the construction because of the large number of experiments necessary.

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7. [redacted] there was an institute in Moscow that exhibited television equipment which had been made in Germany and used during the war.

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